

DF 404 Thriving in Change



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July 2007

COURSE PURPOSE

The purpose of this course is to help the staff identify, understand, and cope with the many stages of change.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this course are to enable the participants to:

- List how people respond to change.
- Identify why people are resistant to change.
- List methods to facilitate change.
- List tips to survive change.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The target audience for this training includes all staff.

CONTENTS

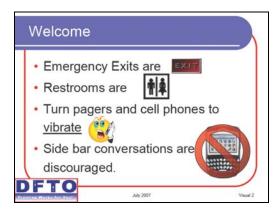
This course includes the following:

- Course Welcome and Overview
 - Activity: Ice Breaker/Introduction—What's changed?
- Definition of Change
- How people respond to change
- Why people resist change
- Stages of changes
- Facilitating change
- Change survival tips
- Course Summary and Evaluation

COURSE WELCOME AND OVERVIEW



This slide depicts an extinct dinosaur that could not change or evolve and a bird that did. Current evolution theory believes that birds are descended from reptilian ancestors nearly 200 million years ago. Birds are probably the closest living relatives of dinosaurs.



Notes:

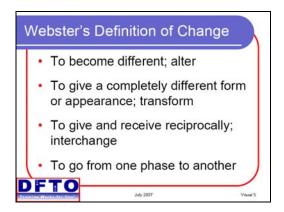


This course is intended to give you information on how people respond to change and provide you with some ideas on how to help yourself and others through change.

The changes that would occur most often at a Joint Field Office, are changing priorities, job responsibilities or duties and changes in the organizational structure, either through changes in leadership or team members.



DEFINITION OF CHANGE



- In order to change, according to Webster, something must be altered.
- Transformation is not always a bad idea.
- Rarely do we look at change as a giving and receiving process.



Notes:



- There are items that can be controlled and not controlled in a changing environment.
- Controllable items, we can influence or discuss with others or will be able to change (e.g., to get better clarification of a change, respond differently, or ask more questions).
- Uncontrollable items, no matter what we do, we cannot change them immediately (e.g., budget, timing, and personnel).

HOW PEOPLE RESPOND TO CHANGE (Negative)



"Not ME" Someone else may be better suited for that Job or they may

deny that they can do the job. Fear of the unknown.

"What will this do to MY job security?" - The change may be seen as a threat to

their current job. May result in financial impact.

Anger Some people may become frustrated and may become angry

causing increased stress.

Gossip Escalates during periods of change, as people feel a loss of

control. Gossip is detrimental to the organization.

"Who's in charge here?" - People may question leadership, especially if they do

not see the future results of the changes.

Panic! The normal routine has changed, people worry about how to

proceed with the new job. They fear how the change will effect them personally and may become physically ill.

People may quit rather than change.

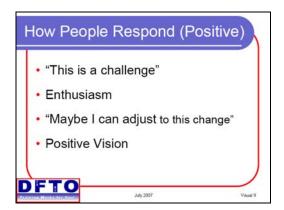
What **physical or psychological effects** does change create?

Examples:

"I QUIT"

- Headaches
- Anxiety
- Appetite change
- Distrust
- Inability to get organized

HOW PEOPLE RESPOND TO CHANGE (Positive)



"This is a challenge" Some people view change as a challenge and are open to

new ideas.

Enthusiasm Some people naturally approach life and it's changes with

enthusiasm.

"Maybe I can adjust to the change" – Some people remain open minded and after

a period of time will accept the change.

Positive Vision Some people will look at the bigger picture and see the

possibilities.

WHY PEOPLE RESIST CHANGE

Why people resist change?



Fear of Failure People do not like to fail.

Habit People are creatures of habit.

No need People only see the change from their point of view and do not

see the reason for the change.

Loss of Control People may feel that they have lost control of their environment.

Closed Mind "Don't confuse me with facts"

Unwilling to learn People are resistant to try new routines.

Unknown Something unfamiliar.

Concern People may fear that the new change will not result in any

improvement.



"What's in it for me" What will be the benefit to the individual.

"If it ain't broke, don't fix it" The process/paperwork, or job has been working fine, why change?



Upbringing Our attitudes may be based on our early years and how our

families reacted to change.

Past Success/Failure Our past experiences will influence how we accept change.

Outlook People with high self-esteem and confidence will deal with

change easier.

Control of Situation People are more willing to accept the change if they feel that

they have some control of the situation.

Age/Values Some people will become more resistant to change as they

age. Some people will value stability rather than change.

Job Satisfaction People who have a high job satisfaction, adapt to changes

easier.

Trust In organizations where there is a high degree of trust, there is

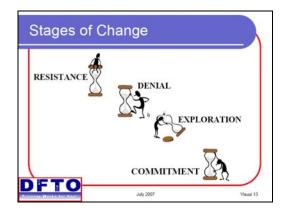
less resistance to change.

Communication The more the change process is effectively communicated

with the people involved, including the reasons behind the

change, people are more likely to accept the change.

STAGES OF CHANGE



You can move through any one of these stages at any given time. No actual time frame is required to change stages.

- **Resistance Definition:** People begin to experience self-doubt. Productivity dips drastically and people are often upset and negative. Managers hear a lot of grumbling. Work-related absences multiply.
 - **Resistance Signs** Anger, blame, anxiety, depression and even retirement on the job. "What is the difference? They don't care anymore."
- **Denial Definition:** The first response is numbness. The announcement does not sink in. Nothing happens. People continue to work as usual. It appears that productivity will continue and nothing will be affected.
 - **Denial Signs** Withdrawal, business as usual, focus on the past, there's activity, but not much gets done.
- Exploration Definition: Energy is released as people focus their attention on the future and toward the external environment once again. Another word for this phase is chaos. People are trying to figure out their new responsibilities.
 - Exploration Signs Over preparation, confusion, chaos, energy. "Let's try this and this and what about this . . ."Lots of energy and new ideas, but a lack of focus.
- **Commitment Definition**: Employees are ready to focus on a plan. They are willing to create a new mission and build action plans to make it work.
 - **Commitment Signs** Employees begin working together. There is cooperation and a better focus. "How can we work on this?" Those who are committed are looking for the next challenge.

FACILITATING CHANGE



Involve People Talk to them about the change, the sooner they hear about

it from their leaders the easier it will be to guide them through the process. Involve the Positive and Negative

informal leaders.

Ask, don't force Ask people to assist with the change, get their input.

Ask for Commitment Ask people to commit to the change and tell you of any

problems.

Raise expectations Coach the people to work smarter through the change.

Over-communicate People will be hungry for any information as things

change, you will not be able to tell them too much.

Delegate You cannot do everything yourself, delegate work to

others and give them a sense of involvement.

Firm, but flexible See the change through, be prepared to adapt.

Abandoning the change will cost more in the long run.

Keep positive Remain upbeat, positive and enthusiastic, this will help

motivate others.

SURVIVAL TIPS



Be Proactive Get to know the team, up and down the chain. This

will help you relate to and work effectively with

other team members.

Seek to learn Every change brings an opportunity to learn

something new.

Let it go- Leave your baggage and ego at the door. Don't

allow your past to hold you or your team members

hostage.

Lighten up Unless you are in combat, work in an Emergency

Room or ride around in a vehicle with flashing red or blue lights, nothing at work is a life or death matter.

Listen more than you speak We have two ears and one mouth for a reason. By

listening more we may not put our foot into our

mouth.

Never burn a bridge Maintain your professional nature,

you never know who is listening

you never know when you may have to work with

them again

bad mouthing someone else demonstrates poor
 abarrater and is a bad reflection on year.

character and is a bad reflection on you.



COURSE SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

Please complete the end-of-course evaluation form.



Please take a moment to complete the following items. Your input may help to improve future training sessions. Thank you!



Date of Course	
Name of Instructor(s)	Disaster Number
1. The instructor was knowledgeable and well-prepared	d.
Strongly AgreeAgreeDisagree	Strongly Disagree
Comments:	
The instructor provided time for questions and revie participation.	ew and encouraged group
Strongly AgreeAgreeDisagree	Strongly Disagree
Comments:	
3. The instructor related the material to disaster work a examples.	and used FEMA-related
Strongly AgreeAgreeDisagree	Strongly Disagree
Comments:	
4. Based on your Requestor/Supervisor/Program Mar course, will you be able to meet or exceed them? V	•
5. Overall, how would you rate this course.	Adequate Poor
ExcellentVery GoodGood 6. Please list additional training that would benefit you workforce in general.	· —